

FACE TO FACE.

Two Congressmen About to Clinch.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The Senate Will Not Jail the Correspondents

WHO RETAILED THE NEWS

Of the Secret Session—Gossip of the Federal Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—[Special.]—There was a lurid scene in the house this afternoon. Indeed, a first-class fight between Joe Cannon, of Illinois, and Seth Miliken, of Maine, was narrowly averted. Cannon did strike a blow which his hand upon Miliken's shoulder, as a challenge to a fight, but Miliken refused to accept. However, Miliken refused because Cannon had misconstrued his remarks. It came about in this way:

Mr. Miliken had reported a \$200,000 public building bill for San Jose, California. He made a short speech favoring the bill, when Cannon arose and opposed it.

MR. CANNON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Cannon said there was no necessity for the building, and that \$200,000 was too much anyhow. It had gotten so that any public building bill would go through. Nearly every member had one he wanted, and it had gotten to be a regular log-rolling business. Indeed, every one wanted to get his hand into the pot of pork, and not one cared how many other hands got in just so he got a slice.

MR. MILIKEN'S REPLY.

Mr. Miliken replied in somewhat of a jocular vein that his experience had taught him that the man who made the greatest fuss about other fellow's hands in the pork pot, was generally the one who had gotten a big slice before.

CANNON GREW ANGRY.

Mr. Cannon jumped to his feet in anger, slinging his arms around wildly. He repeated Miliken's words, and added: "And I suppose you mean to apply also that the fellow who cries loudest to stop thief, is generally the greatest thief."

"That's about it—I would have said it, had not the gentleman from Illinois been my friend," chimed in Mr. Miliken, smilingly.

Immediately Mr. Cannon flew into a wild passion, throwing his hands around like the gauge balls of an engine. He said he had been in congress thirty years. He had never reflected upon any member's personal or political character, and this was the first time a remark had ever been made reflecting upon him.

ADVANCING TOWARD MILIKEN.

As he talked he commenced walking down the aisle toward Mr. Miliken. Intense excitement prevailed. Members gathered around expecting a fight. Others, who could not get near, stood up on their toes to look over the heads of those near, and those far off prepared to stand in chairs. As Mr. Cannon finished his sentence, he was within arms-reach of Mr. Miliken. He looked the Maine man straight in the eye. There was intense silence for just an instant.

Then Mr. Cannon blurted out: "Do you repeat your assertion?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Miliken, who had not lost his temper, but appeared nervous.

HERE, AND NOW.

With a quick motion Mr. Cannon drew up his coat sleeves. His right hand came down heavily upon the Maine man's shoulder. His left was clenched, and his frame was shaking all over with anger, when he said:

"Let's have this thing out right here and now, Seth Miliken."

The Illinois man drew back to strike. But Miliken was quick to see that a fight would not do, and replied:

"Get away from here, Cannon. You know I intended nothing personal."

Then turning to the chair, he said: "Mr. Chairman, I move the previous question."

This ended the matter.

Cannon went back to his seat and the bill was passed. Then the two men were brought together. Explanations were made and the matter ended.

THE SECRET SESSION JARGON.

The senate session all today again in a "dark lantern" session, discussing what was best to do with newspaper correspondents who persisted in printing their secret session news.

The idea of jailing the correspondents unless they will tell the source of their information, has practically been abandoned. It met with such decided opposition that Senator Edmunds moved that all senators and confidential clerks go before the bar of the senate and purge themselves. He wanted all who had never given out any information to the press to swear to it, and all who had, to confess in full, and take an iron-clad oath never to do so again.

This was, however, voted down almost unanimously. Senator Plumb then introduced a resolution to abolish the press gallery, which was likewise voted down. Dozens of other suggestions were made, and nearly every senator present had a word to say, but all propositions were voted down, and adjournment was again had without a decision upon any plan.

As matters now stand many senators are very much annoyed. Indeed, they are angry, but there seems only one solution, the abolition of "dark lantern" sessions.

THE CHAIRMAN IN CONSULTATION.

Speaker Reed called all his chairmen of committees together this morning, and gave them strict instructions to hold down the ap-the democratic predictions that this would be the most extravagant administration in the history of this country, should not prove correct. It is understood an effort will be made to kill the river and harbor bill, and put that money in appropriations that will prove politically beneficial to the republican party.

THE ATLANTA BARBARKS.

The military committee of the house has decided to report favorably the recommendation of adj. Maj. McPherson barracks, Atlanta, for a target practice range. Two hundred and two and a half acres of the land belongs to Mr. John M. Farrar, for which \$11,150 will be paid. The other 383 acres belongs to J. J. Richards. There is, however, some dispute over the price to be paid. Mr. Richards offered it at one time or \$5,000. He, however, wants \$10,000. Although the payment of \$10,000 has been recommended by the secretary of war and the general of the army, the committee is not inclined to pay Mr. Richards more than \$5,000. This dispute over the price will, however, be settled and the land be purchased. The matter will go in the military appropriation bill.

PARDON REFUSED.

The president today refused to grant a pardon to Mays, the Butts county moonshiner, who was recently fined \$1,000 and sent to the Columbus, Ohio, prison for one year by Judge Speer for running an illicit distillery. Senator Colquitt and Judge Steward requested the pardon on the grounds that he was, perhaps, dying with consumption, but Mr. Harrison refused it.

GRIMES MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Grimes expects to call up his bill for an hundred thousand dollar public building for Columbus in the house tomorrow. The bill will certainly pass if he is successful in securing recognition.

Colonel Lester introduced three light house bills today, one for a lighthouse range light at Sapelo island, another for a small light to work a range at St. Simons, and a third for a light station at the entrance of St. Catharines sound.

Judge A. A. Allen and Mr. J. L. Allen, of Hamilton, and Mr. E. H. Butt, of Augusta, are here.

Judge Crisp today had Clinton C. Duncan, of Perry, Houston county, appointed a cadet at West Point.

Mr. Chandler appointed P. J. Bennett, of Jefferson, alternate.

E. W. B.

LIGHT AT LAST

Thrown on a Crime Committed Years Ago.

A DEATHBED CONFESSION.

The Cold-Blooded Assassination of Dr. Leveridge.

DECEYED TO HIS DEATH.

A Dying Murderer Makes a Clean Breast of His Crime.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., March 6.—After twenty-five years, the mystery surrounding the assassination of Dr. Joseph Leveridge, of Lower Merion, has at last been solved. The murder was one of the most noted of its day, by reason of the sensational features surrounding it. The veil has at last been lifted by the death-bed confession of John G. Henderson, who died in that place Tuesday evening, within a short distance of the scene of the tragedy.

On February 13, 1865, Dr. Leveridge, who had been making a professional call, was in the act of putting away his team for the night, and while coming out of the stable, the report of a gun was heard from behind a stone wall within ten feet of the door in which the doctor stood. The doctor's residence was close to Henderson's store. The unusual report of a gun within a yard of the dwelling aroused the family, and the lifeless body was found a few minutes after the shooting. The alarm and excitement drew a large crowd that evening, and every household joined in scouring the neighborhood for the assassin, Henderson assisting his neighbors.

HE AID IN OFFERING A REWARD.

An inquest was held, and after a searching investigation, nothing could be found for the suspicion of any one. The excitement occasioned by the shooting was slow to die out. Leading citizens, including Henderson, issued a circular offering \$1,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderer. With the lapse of time the murder sank from public attention, but gossip recounted many interesting incidents in the relationship which had existed between Henderson and Leveridge. Henderson became jealous of the doctor's attention to his family, but he afterward showed no evidence of such feelings. Henderson resumed his business and five years subsequently illness compelled him to retire. He moved to Philadelphia, but returned to his former home, and at once became a leading citizen of Lower Merion.

THE MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

Fearing that this illness was to be his last, he called in his family to his bedside Tuesday afternoon and confessed to killing Dr. Leveridge in cold blood. He described the tragedy minutely, and also confessed to sending Dr. Leveridge on a decoy call previous to the shooting. Henderson expired a little before midnight. He gave no reason for his bloody deed, and the confession was caused as much of excitement as did the crime itself.

THEY DO NOT BELIEVE IT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Several parties here, who read the story of Henderson's confession, discredit it.

IT'S A CLOSED BOARD NOW.

The Police Make a Raid Upon the "Open Board of Brokers."

NEW YORK, March 6.—Captain McLaughlin, of the Old Slip police station, accompanied by twelve men of his command, made a raid this afternoon on the bucket shop known as the "Open Board of Brokers," at 40 Broad street. The place, which is owned by G. W. Todd, was in full blast at the time, and everybody found in the place was a prisoner. The money, blackboards, and various other paraphernalia were seized, and the prisoners were marched to the stationhouse in batches of six.

A Jewelry Store Robbed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 6.—Burglars entered a jewelry store of Bob J. Dunning, 438 Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kan., at an hour yesterday morning, and directly under full glare of an electric light broke a safe open with a ten pound sledge hammer and secured \$4,000 worth of diamonds, rings, watches and chains. The jewelry in cases was not disturbed. The police authorities of both Kansas Cities were at once notified of the robbery.

THE CAR WARNED.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—The car has received a threatening letter from a woman who signs herself "Titchikova." The writer says that unless he modifies his reactionary policy he will meet the fate of Peter III, Paul I., and Alexander II. A copy of the letter was sent to each of the ministers at the same time. The police are extra watchful, and are conducting an active search for the persons suspected of being implicated in the sending of the letter.

They Fought, Anyhow.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—A dispatch from Barboursville, Ky., says that E. Messer, with forty armed men of the Slusher party, arrived from Barboursville yesterday and caused general alarm. The circuit court being in session, Judge Boyd placed a strong guard around the courthouse. But notwithstanding this, the factions opened fire in the courthouse yard. William Day, one of the Smith faction, received a dangerous wound in the leg. The presence of the guards and the falling snow prevented further damage.

The San's Review.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Futures had quite a boom, with no little excitement. It is true the advance was only eight to nine points for this crop, but this, in view of the previous high figures, is something notable. The bulls had everything in their favor—firmer Liverpool, better report from Manchester, small stocks in American markets. All these set the bears climbing. There was no serious setback throughout the day, and the best figures were paid in the last few minutes. The next crop attracted more attention. Some income in Bombay movement did not help the bears.

THE CARS TELESCOPED.

A Bad Wreck on the Lake Shore Railroad—Several Persons Killed.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 6.—Train No. 12 on the Lake Shore line from the west, due in Buffalo at 9:10 a. m., and running very fast to make up lost time, broke in two near Hamburg, at about 8:50 o'clock. The front part of the train, consisting of an engine, tender, smoker and day coaches was quickly brought to a standstill. The rear half, composed of five heavy Pullmans, came on the down grade and crashed into the second day coach. The Pullman being the heavier, lifted the day coach into the air and they now lie one on top of the other, and both having telescoped the first day coach.

Both the day coaches and the Pullman were full of passengers and the loss of life and limb is probably very high. Ten are reported killed outright. A wrecking train with a relief party of surgeons soon left for the scene of the accident.

The railroad authorities and employees refused any information whatever to the press. An Associated Press reporter went on the train as surgeon's assistant. No reporters were allowed to go, it was known to be such.

Information from the train dispatcher's office is that the south track was clear at 12:10 a. m. so that trains could pass. Four persons are reported killed and ten injured—one fatally. The wrecking train sent word to the hospital at 12:30 to be prepared for ten patients, that they were then ready to start.

THE KILLED AND INJURED.—[Midnight.]—As near as can be ascertained, ten were killed and twenty-five injured at the wreck near Bayview. Train 12 had three baggage and four day coaches and four Pullmans. The train parted some miles west of Hamburg, at the coupling between the last day coach and the first sleeper. The first section went on ahead, and was stopped by Conductor Houghlan pulling the bell rope. Most of those in the last day coach were warned in time to leap, but those in the first Pullman had no warning, and the cars met and telescoped with terrific force.

The Pullman was completely buried beneath the other car. An engine was dispatched to Buffalo for aid. J. E. Minnie, who had his arm cut off, was taken along. It was two and a half hours before the physicians arrived. A wrecking train preceded the relief train, and work was begun extricating the imprisoned sufferers. The bodies already taken out are stretched in the baggage car. J. Swann, colored porter, is among the number.

The injured as near as can be ascertained are:

H. T. Jaeger, Rochester.

Charles J. Rice, Newton Falls, Mass.

L. F. Fisher, Boston, leg sprained and chin badly cut.

Rev. Thomas A. Hall, Buffalo, leg badly broken.

F. A. Combs, New York, head and chin cut off, legs sprained.

Joseph D. Barnes and wife, Boston, the man not much, the woman fatally.

George E. Allen, Buffalo, ankle sprained.

John D. Barnes and wife, Boston, the man not much, the woman fatally.

A great bonfire on the side of the track throws a lurid light on the scene. A passenger says the most serious injury occurred precisely in the same place as the train was leaving Cleveland.

At 12:30 o'clock a relief train was made up and left for the most serious injury occurred precisely in the same place as the train was leaving Cleveland.

A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

A Bill Introduced to Establish Government Lines.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Representative Taylor, of Illinois, today introduced in the house, a bill to provide for the establishment of a system of government telegraphs, for the use of the government and the people, and to be operated as a part of the postal system. It provides that a board, consisting of the secretary of war, and one member each from the general staff, shall be created, and shall have the honor of the telegraph, wherein it is the opinion of the board, shall be the purpose of the government.

The bill provides that these government telegraphs shall yield no earnings beyond the cost of operating the same, and at all times to keep the entire and income as nearly equal as may be. To this end, as soon as may be, the postmaster general shall name such rates at which messages may be sent as shall keep the total cost of the telegraph as nearly equal as may be, or shall make the telegraph self-sustaining, and the postmaster general shall from time to time so change the rates that they shall conform to the requirements of the law.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

The bill also provides that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system, and that the telegraph shall be operated as a part of the postal system.

WATER AND SEWERS

Is What the People Will Vote On Tomorrow.

WATER BONDS SURE TO WIN.

But the Sewer Bond Advocates Not So Cheerful.

SOME KNIFING MAY BE DONE

Unless the Waterworks Advocates Work for Sewers.

The fate of the new waterworks and the trunk sewer extensions will be determined tomorrow.

The election will likely be quite interesting. A bad feeling appears to have sprung up between the advocates of the waterworks bonds and the advocates of the sewer bonds, and there is a strong probability that some knifing will be done.

The friends of the waterworks bonds have concluded that the people are against the sewer bonds, and refuse to work for the sewers, fearing that they may injure their own plan. This condition of affairs has been observed by the friends of the sewer bonds, and yesterday threats were frequently heard from the sewer men to carry the waterworks bonds with them.

Both factions held meetings at the city hall yesterday.

The waterworks bonds.

The friends of the waterworks met in the mayor's office, and Mayor Glenn presided. The members of the water board, the members of the waterworks committee of the general council, and the members of the citizens' committee composed the meeting. Mr. Eyrin, of the water board opened the work, saying:

"I think that the mayor had better divide this body off and put the gentlemen to work in the various wards. If we don't we won't get out enough people to carry this election."

"How many will it take?" asked Mayor Glenn.

"Two hundred," said Mr. Hemphill, "two-thirds of the last election, and that was about 1,800."

"Isn't there some way I can register?" asked Dr. A. W. Calhoun. "I find that I am not registered."

"I guess not," answered Mayor Glenn, "there was no registration for this election."

"That brings up another question," said Judge Hillier. "People generally don't know who can vote."

"Anyone who was competent to vote at the last election," said Mr. Hemphill. "If he was registered for that election he can now, whether he voted then or not."

"Then there is another thing," said Judge Hillier; "the people generally don't know whether they can vote for one and against the other."

"Of course they can," answered the mayor. "I suggest," said Judge Hillier, "that the mayor publish a card in THE CONSTITUTION in the morning telling the people what they can do."

The suggestion was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of the water board, suggested that the meeting endorse the sewer bonds, but the proposition was met with a laugh.

Here is Mayor Glenn's address to the people: ATLANTA, Ga., March 6, 1890.—To the Citizens of Atlanta: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., in relation to the requirements of the law at the election to be held on Saturday on the issue of waterworks and sewer bonds.

Only those who were registered for the last city election held in December last, can vote.

A voter may vote FOR WATER BONDS OR AGAINST WATER BONDS; he may vote FOR SEWER BONDS OR AGAINST SEWER BONDS; he may vote FOR WATER BONDS AND SEWER BONDS, or he may vote AGAINST BOTH.

Tickets will be provided by the city at the voting places.

It is scarcely necessary to call your attention to the importance of this election. Very respectfully, JNO. T. GLENN, Mayor.

THE SEWER BOND.

In the board of health office directly over the mayor's office, the board of health was in session formulating a paper advocating the sewer bonds.

Both meetings were in progress at the same time.

Dr. Baird, secretary to the board, read a letter from Hon. Jacob Haas. In that letter Mr. Haas asked the board to inform the voters of the existing necessity for the sewer improvements contemplated with the new bonds. Dr. Baird then read a paper which he had prepared, and the board endorsed the paper and here it is:

Dr. Baird's Card.

The paper of the board of health is addressed to Hon. Jacob Haas, and reads: ATLANTA, March 6, 1890.—Hon. Jacob Haas, Chairman—Dear Sir: In answer to the request of the committee on sewers and drains of the general council, the board of health has the honor to submit this special report.

First, What sewers, in the opinion of the board, are in most urgent need of construction? After thorough investigation, and a careful comparison of all the available facts in the case of each of the several trunk sewers of the city, we confidently offer the following list in response to your inquiry:

1. (a) The old street sewer from the corner of Peachtree and Wall streets to Fair street.

(b) The Butler street sewer from Wheat street to Harris street.

(c) The Brookhaven street sewer from Thompson street, along Jones street, to South Pryor street.

2. The fall sewer to Georgia avenue.

The Butler street sewer from Harris street to Ponce de Leon avenue.

The Lord street sewer from Georgia avenue to old city limits.

The James street sewer from Peachtree street to Cain street.

The Hunter street sewer from Whitehall street to the mineral spring sewer.

The Gunpowder street sewer, in the first ward, the roundhouse sewer from the National hotel and others might, with propriety, be added.

Second, In the building of these sewers so urgent as to demand an issue of bonds to supplement the regular appropriation? It is true that by omitting to build much needed lateral sewers, some of the work indicated above can be done this year with the regular appropriation, and if the annual appropriations shall remain about the same from year to year, by sacrificing the laterals

WATER AND SEWERS

Is What the People Will Vote On Tomorrow.

WATER BONDS SURE TO WIN.

But the Sewer Bond Advocates Not So Cheerful.

SOME KNIFING MAY BE DONE

Unless the Waterworks Advocates Work for Sewers.

The fate of the new waterworks and the trunk sewer extensions will be determined tomorrow.

The election will likely be quite interesting. A bad feeling appears to have sprung up between the advocates of the waterworks bonds and the advocates of the sewer bonds, and there is a strong probability that some knifing will be done.

The friends of the waterworks bonds have concluded that the people are against the sewer bonds, and refuse to work for the sewers, fearing that they may injure their own plan. This condition of affairs has been observed by the friends of the sewer bonds, and yesterday threats were frequently heard from the sewer men to carry the waterworks bonds with them.

Both factions held meetings at the city hall yesterday.

The waterworks bonds.

The friends of the waterworks met in the mayor's office, and Mayor Glenn presided. The members of the water board, the members of the waterworks committee of the general council, and the members of the citizens' committee composed the meeting. Mr. Eyrin, of the water board opened the work, saying:

"I think that the mayor had better divide this body off and put the gentlemen to work in the various wards. If we don't we won't get out enough people to carry this election."

"How many will it take?" asked Mayor Glenn.

"Two hundred," said Mr. Hemphill, "two-thirds of the last election, and that was about 1,800."

"Isn't there some way I can register?" asked Dr. A. W. Calhoun. "I find that I am not registered."

"I guess not," answered Mayor Glenn, "there was no registration for this election."

"That brings up another question," said Judge Hillier. "People generally don't know who can vote."

"Anyone who was competent to vote at the last election," said Mr. Hemphill. "If he was registered for that election he can now, whether he voted then or not."

"Then there is another thing," said Judge Hillier; "the people generally don't know whether they can vote for one and against the other."

"Of course they can," answered the mayor. "I suggest," said Judge Hillier, "that the mayor publish a card in THE CONSTITUTION in the morning telling the people what they can do."

The suggestion was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of the water board, suggested that the meeting endorse the sewer bonds, but the proposition was met with a laugh.

Here is Mayor Glenn's address to the people: ATLANTA, Ga., March 6, 1890.—To the Citizens of Atlanta: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., in relation to the requirements of the law at the election to be held on Saturday on the issue of waterworks and sewer bonds.

Only those who were registered for the last city election held in December last, can vote.

A voter may vote FOR WATER BONDS OR AGAINST WATER BONDS; he may vote FOR SEWER BONDS OR AGAINST SEWER BONDS; he may vote FOR WATER BONDS AND SEWER BONDS, or he may vote AGAINST BOTH.

Tickets will be provided by the city at the voting places.

It is scarcely necessary to call your attention to the importance of this election. Very respectfully, JNO. T. GLENN, Mayor.

THE SEWER BOND.

In the board of health office directly over the mayor's office, the board of health was in session formulating a paper advocating the sewer bonds.

Both meetings were in progress at the same time.

Dr. Baird, secretary to the board, read a letter from Hon. Jacob Haas. In that letter Mr. Haas asked the board to inform the voters of the existing necessity for the sewer improvements contemplated with the new bonds. Dr. Baird then read a paper which he had prepared, and the board endorsed the paper and here it is:

Dr. Baird's Card.

The paper of the board of health is addressed to Hon. Jacob Haas, and reads: ATLANTA, March 6, 1890.—Hon. Jacob Haas, Chairman—Dear Sir: In answer to the request of the committee on sewers and drains of the general council, the board of health has the honor to submit this special report.

First, What sewers, in the opinion of the board, are in most urgent need of construction? After thorough investigation, and a careful comparison of all the available facts in the case of each of the several trunk sewers of the city, we confidently offer the following list in response to your inquiry:

1. (a) The old street sewer from the corner of Peachtree and Wall streets to Fair street.

(b) The Butler street sewer from Wheat street to Harris street.

(c) The Brookhaven street sewer from Thompson street, along Jones street, to South Pryor street.

2. The fall sewer to Georgia avenue.

The Butler street sewer from Harris street to Ponce de Leon avenue.

The Lord street sewer from Georgia avenue to old city limits.

The James street sewer from Peachtree street to Cain street.

The Hunter street sewer from Whitehall street to the mineral spring sewer.

The Gunpowder street sewer, in the first ward, the roundhouse sewer from the National hotel and others might, with propriety, be added.

BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE

EX-PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND SPEAKS

He Urges the Public Library as the Complement of the Public Schools and Reading Room for the People.

NEW YORK, March 6. [Special.]—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, who was one of the speakers at the meeting called at Chickering hall in behalf of the free circulating library, was received with great enthusiasm. In speaking, he said:

The few words I shall speak on this occasion, I intend rather as a pledge of my adherence to the cause in which you are enlisted, than an attempt to say anything new or instructive. I gladly join with the enthusiasm of a new convert. In the consideration of the public library, the public school and the public reading room, the three great pillars of the nation, we find the three great pillars of the nation. The public school is the pillar of the nation, the public library is the pillar of the nation, and the public reading room is the pillar of the nation.

In every enlightened country the public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

The public library is the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation. It is the pillar of the nation, the pillar of the nation, and the pillar of the nation.

ATLANTA IN BRIEF.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN CONDENSED FORM.

Items of Interest About Atlanta and Atlanta People—Street Scenes and Gossip—Leaves from Our Notebooks.

Commissioned as Captain—Adjutant-General Kell issued a commission yesterday to A. S. Speed as captain of the City Guard.

The Board of Aldermen.—The aldermanic board convened in regular session yesterday with the full board, except Mr. Woodward, in attendance. The papers passed by the council were presented and concurred in, except the award of the assessors in opening Georgia avenue.

St. Patrick's Day.—March 17th is St. Patrick's Day, and the Irishmen of the city will celebrate the day with appropriate ceremonies. The Hibernians have invited the Emmet club to participate with them in the celebration, and they will have a good time.

Going to New York.—Dr. E. G. Thomas, who took the first honors at the graduation of the dental department of the Southern Medical college last Wednesday night, will leave shortly for New York, where he will take a special course of dentistry. Dr. Thomas has a host of friends who hope he will locate in Atlanta.

A Distinguished Veteran.—Captain W. H. Harnett, of Griffin, was in the city yesterday. Captain Harnett was one of the bravest soldiers in the confederacy, and he bears a number of honorable scars on his person. He has made a snug little fortune since the war, but is still in a state of single cussedness. He has many friends in Atlanta, who are always glad to welcome him to the city.

A Great Hunt.—Yesterday afternoon Judge Landrum, Dr. Biggers and Frank Barnes went out to the Kumbal house dairy farm on a bird hunt. They were all armed with breech loaders and carried five hundred cartridges each.

At a late hour they returned bearing in their hands a bold cock robin, the first of the season, a brave defense, and a handful of the tattered tail feathers of a sick black bird. They were delighted with their outing.

It Was Dr. Tony Thomas.—There was a typographical error in the report of the commencement exercises of the Southern Medical college which we wish to call attention to. It was Dr. Tony Thomas, not Dr. Tony Thomas, who was the first speaker in the dental department. His many friends congratulate Dr. Thomas the more upon this mark of distinction inasmuch as he has thus repeated his record of the preceding session.

Another County Has Glanders.—Commissioner of Agriculture Henderson received a letter yesterday from Mr. George M. Davis, one of the county commissioners of Bibb county, stating that glanders was prevalent among the stock about Macon, and inquiring if any law had been passed by the legislature to examine stock and suppress the disease. Judge Henderson stated in his reply that, although the governor, at his request, had repeatedly urged the legislature to pass such a law, no action had been taken, and consequently, there was no provision to meet the difficulty. A committee in hearing, however, he sent to Bibb county to make investigations.

Don't Consult Fortune Tellers.—Dr. Barrett said that there were difficulties surrounding the story of the Witch of Endor. King Saul was a moral and physical wreck, when, after he heard no longer the voice of God in dreams or prophetic utterances, he had recourse to the old fortune teller. The witch knew she couldn't raise the spirit of the prophet. She might deceive others—she couldn't deceive herself. So when, in response to her call, Samuel's apparition really appeared, she was so terrified that she fled. King Saul was verified the next day when he and his sons lay among the slain on the field of Gilboa. The lesson was that no Christian can safely consult mediums or fortune tellers, because it is a denial of religion. It is not until we turn our backs to God that he consults the witch. Alluding to the infatuation which some people have for consulting mediums, Dr. Barrett said he had known a number of instances where it had resulted ruinously to those who had followed Saul's example.

A Disk of Cash.—Last Sunday Rev. Frank Joseph paid a visit to the convict camps at Chattahoochee brickyard.

During the week he had met with old man Tom Bairds, the aged negro who is serving a life sentence for murder. He was very friendly and asked him to take breakfast with him Sunday morning.

"I won't do it," said Rev. Frank, "unless you will have a disk of old fashioned coosh." "All right," said the convict, "I'll save all the breadcrumbs, and all the fried meat grease, and all the gingerbread for you."

True to his word he saved all the bits of broken bread and crusts and kept them in a tin can for a week. He fried the slices of bacon allotted to his share, and religiously saved the "fried meat grease" to season the breadcrumbs.

When Rev. Frank appeared he got out the tin can, and, after a good deal of fussing, he produced a broken handle, and the two sat down to a dish that is not known in the kitchen of a gentleman, but was a favorite in the days of the old regime.

"I tell you, wot, Rev. Frank," said old Tom, as he ate, "I have seen more of this coosh than I have of any other food. I bet Mr. John Gordon could just eat one mon'ful of this coosh, he'd say, 'let de ole man go home.'"

CEDARTOWN SPEAKS OUT
In Contradiction of an Article in a Northern Publication.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., March 6. [Special.]—In the January number of the Manufacturers Record is an article in which the following statements are made: "The following analysis taken from a few properties in and near Piedmont, which properties are practically unoccupied, will give you an idea of the value of the land in this section."

Real Estate—
Metallic iron..... \$2.00
Silica..... 10.00
Wood..... 10.00
Phosphorus..... 10.00
Sulfur..... 10.00
Metallic iron..... 55.00
Silica..... 10.00
Phosphorus..... 10.00
Sulfur..... 10.00
Grady Ores—
Metallic iron..... 55.00
Silica..... 10.00
Phosphorus..... 10.00
Sulfur..... 10.00

It seems to the good people of the city of Cedartown that the foregoing statement, that the land in this section is practically unoccupied, is a gross misstatement, and that the land in this section is not only occupied, but is being improved and developed.

The city of Cedartown is a city of the future. It is a city of the future, and it is a city of the future. It is a city of the future, and it is a city of the future. It is a city of the future, and it is a city of the future.

The city of Cedartown is a city of the future. It is a city of the future, and it is a city of the future. It is a city of the future, and it is a city of the future. It is a city of the future, and it is a city of the future.

MASKS AND FACES.

THE ANNUAL BALL GIVEN TO THE HEBREW CHILDREN.

Concordia Hall Presents a Brilliant Scene.—Other News of Society—Points About People.

The Hebrew children of Atlanta were royally entertained at Concordia hall last night. It was the annual ball masque given to the children of all ages and sizes, and never did Concordia hall present a more brilliant scene.

The costumes of the children were of the most gorgeous and beautiful. The children of the Hebrews, in particular, were of the most gorgeous and beautiful. The children of the Hebrews, in particular, were of the most gorgeous and beautiful.

A dressing case for the best female character was won by Miss Pauline Leir, the masked Mary with a real live lamb.

The plumed fringed mirror for the second female character was won by Miss Fay Strauss, who was "Oh, Sluckers."

The first boys' prize, a diamond and gold pin, was awarded to Julius Reich, who was Diogenes, searching for an honest man.

The combination prize of a pair of handsome opera glasses went to Leo Wellhouse and Arzo Steinbock, who were the most beautiful and the most original design presented.

The committee found it especially hard to decide upon the boys' second prize, and had to draw straws to decide.

The winners and their costumes were: Morris Steinbock—Popcorn Vendor; Sammie Cronheim—Domino; Leo Wellhouse—Domino; Arzo Steinbock—Domino; Julius Reich—Domino; Pauline Leir—Domino; Fay Strauss—Domino; and the winners of the other prizes.

The winners of the other prizes were: Julius Reich—Domino; Pauline Leir—Domino; Fay Strauss—Domino; and the winners of the other prizes.

The winners of the other prizes were: Julius Reich—Domino; Pauline Leir—Domino; Fay Strauss—Domino; and the winners of the other prizes.

The winners of the other prizes were: Julius Reich—Domino; Pauline Leir—Domino; Fay Strauss—Domino; and the winners of the other prizes.

The winners of the other prizes were: Julius Reich—Domino; Pauline Leir—Domino; Fay Strauss—Domino; and the winners of the other prizes.

The winners of the other prizes were: Julius Reich—Domino; Pauline Leir—Domino; Fay Strauss—Domino; and the winners of the other prizes.

The winners of the other prizes were: Julius Reich—Domino; Pauline Leir—Domino; Fay Strauss—Domino; and the winners of the other prizes.

The winners of the other prizes were: Julius Reich—Domino; Pauline Leir—Domino; Fay Strauss—Domino; and the winners of the other prizes.

The winners of the other prizes were: Julius Reich—Domino; Pauline Leir—Domino; Fay Strauss—Domino; and the winners of the other prizes.

The winners of the other prizes were: Julius Reich—Domino; Pauline Leir—Domino; Fay Strauss—Domino; and the winners of the other prizes.

The winners of the other prizes were: Julius Reich—Domino; Pauline Leir—Domino; Fay Strauss—Domino; and the winners of the other prizes.

The winners of the other prizes were: Julius Reich—Domino; Pauline Leir—Domino; Fay Strauss—Domino; and the winners of the other prizes.

The winners of the other prizes were: Julius Reich—Domino; Pauline Leir—Domino; Fay Strauss—Domino; and the winners of the other prizes.

The winners of the other prizes were: Julius Reich—Domino; Pauline Leir—Domino; Fay Strauss—Domino; and the winners of the other prizes.

The winners of the other prizes were: Julius Reich—Domino; Pauline Leir—Domino; Fay Strauss—Domino; and the winners of the other prizes.

LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

As Told at the R. R. Y. M. C. A. Hall Last Night.

One of the best things in the members' course of lectures and entertainments given by the Railroad Men's Christian association was the lecture on "Life on the Ocean Wave" by Rev. R. S. Barrett, D. D., last night.

Mr. Barrett has, in late years, conducted a number of parties to Europe, and, crossing the ocean frequently, he is quite familiar with the deep and life upon its bosom.

The description of the ocean, in calm and storm, was vivid and beautiful. Byron says that "man has married the land, but he cannot marry the sea." The Atlantic is the ocean with which the lecturer is most familiar. It is about as wide as this continent.

The same distance is traversed between New York and Liverpool as between New York and San Francisco. No one would think of running the same engine across the continent, though the same engine drives the ship without stop or change across the ocean.

About two hundred men constitute the force of the steamship of today. Usually twelve engineers, a large number of firemen, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc. Half of the force are used in the management of the vessel. The other half for the care of the passengers.

The dangers of travel on the sea are really less than travel on land. Storms are no great difficulty. The greatest dangers are the fog and icebergs. Icebergs are dangerous, because their presence cannot always be noted in fog, they having no lights or whistles. The iceberg, if it is a large one, can usually be discovered while sailing on the coast.

The temperature of the water. Ships are no longer in danger of ice, as they are built of steel. An ocean voyage may be as safe as a journey on a short railroad trip at night. The lecturer described the air and water-tight compartments into which a ship is divided, and its two sets of machinery, making it absolutely safe.

"Sea sickness," said the lecturer, "is the only thing in the world that will make a woman forget her personal appearance."

Many travelers have queer notions of what they see of the ship, and they are right, for at an unfortunate time there was a great flood of water. Pompeii was described by a traveler as "terribly out of repair."

The lecturer, in his description, spoke of life on board of a ship. Think of two thousand people occupying the space of a ship, 320 feet long by 20 feet wide. The different grades of society on board, the rich, the poor, the moderate means, etc. Some very amusing anecdotes were related of the English earls, lords, dukes, etc.

The sailors are curious and don't mean anything by their profanity. They are superstitious and swear when the weather is calm, but refrain in a storm.

The table on shipboard, with its magnificent spread, its gaudy games, colored lights, and other amusements indulged in by the traveler at sea.

A death and burial at sea was graphically portrayed.

The lecturer introduced a beautiful comparison between the church of God and the gulf stream, and closed with a fine portrayal of the departure of his country, and the church of God.

The harbor until in the open sea it could begin to use its ponderous machinery in its onward march. So the soul moves on until it is free from the things of earth when it moves toward the boundless ocean of time till it reaches its final destiny.

The audience was kept in laughter or tears the whole evening. Many humorous incidents were related, with here and there a few paths that held every eye in closest attention.

The next entertainment will be given March 27th.

Merchants and those engaged in office work are subject to dyspepsia. Constipation, a feeling of despondency and restlessness, all caused by a disordered liver or stomach. Simmons' Liver Regulator removes these causes by establishing a correct digestion, and no interference to business while taking it.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, biliousness, and all the ailments of the liver and stomach. It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, biliousness, and all the ailments of the liver and stomach."

"Simmons' Liver Regulator is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, biliousness, and all the ailments of the liver and stomach. It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, biliousness, and all the ailments of the liver and stomach."

"Simmons' Liver Regulator is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, biliousness, and all the ailments of the liver and stomach. It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, biliousness, and all the ailments of the liver and stomach."

"Simmons' Liver Regulator is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, biliousness, and all the ailments of the liver and stomach. It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, biliousness, and all the ailments of the liver and stomach."

"Simmons' Liver Regulator is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, biliousness, and all the ailments of the liver and stomach. It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, biliousness, and all the ailments of the liver and stomach."

OUR CHEAP COLUMN.

Ladies' Column.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED; also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 Marietta street.

WOLF'S Auction House.

THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF clothing will be sold at any price for the next 30 days. Hundreds of dresses, suits, hats, coats, tables, chairs, bedsteads, carpets at your own price.

LOOK FOR THE BARGAINS. We want any amount of Office and Household Furniture for the Cash or on Storage. We make liberal advances on Storage of Merchandise, Furniture and other valuables. Room 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 7

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
 The Daily (including Sunday).....\$10.00
 The Sunday (20 or 24 Pages)..... 2.00
 The Weekly (12 Pages)..... 1.25
 All Editions Sent Postpaid.

VOLUNTEER contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price expected.
 Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION,
 INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION,
 Will be delivered to any address in the city at
 TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.
 Subscribe at once.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 7, 1890.

Taxing a Southern Industry.

We print in another column a communication from Major John C. Whitner in regard to the use of cotton seed oil for cooking, and we desire to call the attention of our people to what he says.

We believe, as Major Whitner says, that cotton seed oil ought to be able to stand on its own merits, but this still leaves objections to the class and sectional legislation that is proposed by the bill to tax the cotton seed oil out of existence. The government does not need the revenue that might be collected under this bill, nor is it an honest revenue bill. It is simply an attempt to tax out of the market a cheap and wholesome food product in behalf of the vile stuff (steved out of cholera-sick hogs, and hogs smothered in transit) that goes under the name of refined lard.

Moreover, the imposition of this tax would be used as an argument against the consumption of cotton seed oil in any form, and would have a tendency to prejudice ignorant people against its use. The compound lard, as was shown by chemical analysis before the last congress, is pure and wholesome.

What is everybody's business is nobody's business. There have been some protests made from the south and from southern alliance men, but it seems to us that the importance of the matter calls for a more substantial movement than has yet been made in the south.

Senator Barbour on Virginia.

Senator Barbour's speech on the Blair bill made a terrible showing for Virginia. The senator did not hesitate to say that most of the people of Virginia are poorer now than they were nineteen years ago. Their agricultural interests were never more depressed, and the largest landholders are the poorest citizens.

It is certainly a very startling assertion that the majority of the Virginians are poorer now than they were six years after the war. But Virginia has been politically unfortunate. Her people have been divided, and Mahoneism has left its blighting mark. The troublesome debt question, too, has retarded the progress of the state.

In some directions, however, Virginia has forged ahead. According to the latest statistics Richmond had a population of 53,000 in 1865, and now has 87,000. Her banking capital at that period has grown from zero to \$2,500,000, and her taxable values from \$25,000,000 to \$51,000,000. Her few manufacturing establishments with their small capital twenty-five years ago have increased to 724 factories, with a capital of \$13,320,745, employing 20,453 hands, and selling annually goods to the amount of \$31,088,960. Other cities and towns show gratifying progress, but the state at large it must be admitted has enjoyed only a small share of the prosperity and development so conspicuously exhibited in Georgia.

Virginia is blessed with wonderful natural advantages. Her people are in a fair way to become united and harmonious, and they will soon bring their state to the front with her more prosperous sisters. Senator Barbour's dismal picture will be retouched with brighter colors in another decade.

Revenue Cutters and the Navy.

The bill now pending in congress which provides for the transfer of the revenue cutter service to the navy has many strong advocates, and there are good reasons why it should become a law.

Revenue cutters have military as well as civil duties to perform. They are equipped as a part of the navy, and yet enjoy none of the rights and privileges of that branch of service. In other countries the two are consolidated, and in this country they naturally desire such a union, and numerous boards of trade have passed resolutions in favor of it.

The proposed transfer would add to our navy some forty vessels, 200 officers and 1,000 men. As the revenue cutters are practically a part of the navy there seems to be no good ground for detaching them and making them a part of the civil service.

Senatorial Folly.

Occasionally, the glorious old senate of the United States deserts its battles in the committee room and proceeds to make an effort to inaugurate what it is pleased to call reform.

The trouble with the glorious old senate is that it keeps up the form of holding secret sessions, that are secret only in the minds of those who are members of the glorious old senate. Public opinion has long ago decided that these secret sessions are un-American in spirit and unnecessary, but the senators think it incumbent on them to keep up the traditions of their body, and the result is that once or twice a week, the galleries are cleared, the doors closed in the most solemn manner, and the old form of secret sessions is re-enacted.

These sessions are secret only in name. As soon as the doors are open, all the wide-awake newspaper correspondents know what has occurred, and if the matter is of any interest, they proceed to send to their papers a verbatim report of the proceedings. It rarely happens that the proceedings of the senate are of any importance, but the correspondents and reporters, having fallen into the habit of giving the gist of matters open and secret, continue to do so day after day.

It is this that has angered the glorious old senate, and now a smugling committee is at work pumping the newspaper correspondents and trying to discover how the verbatim proceedings of the secret sessions get into the newspapers. Some high and mighty talk on this subject has taken place in the senate, and it is suggestive enough of the change that is coming.

Senators threaten to abolish the press gallery and oust the newspaper correspondents, and some members of their own body tell

things over their toddlers. We trust this threat will be carried out. It will be the first step toward the abolition of the senate itself, which, in these latter days, bears no close relations to our democratic institutions. It is a silly and an unnecessary imitation of the house of lords. In the better days of the republic the office of senator carried with it some distinction. It was the seal and the sign of statesmanship, and it was conferred only on those who had fairly won the honors it carried with it. In these days it is chiefly the resort of political hacks, grannies, and millionaires who are able to purchase legislative honors.

It is only the secret sessions, where the hall is transformed into a temporary bazaar, and where senators call each other liars, that have any real interest for the public; and a few more attempts to punish newspaper correspondents for the leaky condition of senators, will satisfy the public that the senate is an affair that may be safely abolished.

The Federal Judicial System.

The organization and machinery provided by the federal government for the administration of justice in the courts of the United States have not for two decades been adequate to the needs of their expanding business. The result is that the judicial force, both in the inferior courts and in the supreme court, has not been sufficient to do the work devolved upon them in such way and with such promptitude as to secure the rights of parties litigant.

These facts have been well understood for a long time, but the unprecedented number of bills introduced at the present session, both in the senate and house, on the subject indicates that there is at least a probability that something will be done.

The delays of justice in the supreme court—caused not by the fault of the judges, but by an overflow of cases—are so grating that they have assumed proportions of a national reproach. By impairing respect and reverence for law, they have become a source of public danger. Considerations of this character lift the whole subject above the plane of party politics and elevate to the range of a high public duty on the part of congress to provide a remedy for existing abuses.

The republican party has hitherto sought to employ the machinery of the federal courts as a means of interference with that just and wholesome home rule, which the solidity of the south demands; and if the measures proposed for the relief of suitors in the federal courts contemplated any enlargement of a system with which the republicans might make mischief in election matters, would naturally arouse strong democratic opposition. But it seems to be generally agreed that the true remedy for the present situation is the creation of an intermediate appellate court—serving the double function of providing a review of that large class for which no adequate review is now provided, and of cutting off the excessive accumulation of cases on the docket of the supreme court.

Such a court would be strictly an appellate court, and its judges could not, without manifest incongruity, be clothed with jurisdiction as managers of elections. It is doubtless on this view that Messrs. Culberson, Rogers and Blount and Senator Pugh—all staunch democrats—have introduced bills on this subject at the present session. Mr. Cleveland recommended this legislation in two messages. Mr. Garland, as attorney general, urged it upon the attention of congress. Their republican successors have done likewise; and thus the matter has become one to which both parties stand committed in the interests of public justice.

Rome's New Regime. Rome goes through her elections, like Atlanta, in somewhat cyclonic fashion, but when it is all over the town goes on in the even tenor of her way. THE CONSTITUTION congratulates its enterprising neighbor on the selection of a strong council and a strong mayor. There is no hazard in the prediction that Mayor Walton will give the city a good administration. His popularity, which has been tested in a number of city elections, has remained with him in the severest test of a mayoralty campaign.

Mr. Walton has a great opportunity, and we believe he will be equal to the occasion. Rome took a great leap forward a few years ago, then she rested on her oars. Now, she seems to be standing herself for another spring. At such a time the mayor wields an immense power for good, and with Mr. Walton's equipment and influence as a business man, his opportunities are greatly increased. Already identified with the most important movements of the board of trade and the citizens, and a leading spirit in the north Georgia exposition, the new mayor adds new force to his work for Rome.

The retiring mayor, Major W. F. Ayer, has been through the trying ordeal of prohibition, and comes out unscathed. That of itself is glory enough for one man, but Major Ayer has made his administration luminous with good sense all the way through, and he retires with the thanks of the people.

An American Victory. We read the other day how the Hon. Buffalo Bill, the grand representative of genuine American institutions in Europe, together with his trained Indians and his performing cowboys, had an audience with the pope. It was on the occasion of the pope's anniversary, and in the midst of the pagantry—the glittering uniforms of the Swiss guard and the brilliant robes of the attendants—Buffalo Bill, his Indians and his cowboys, formed an unfamiliar but exceedingly picturesque group. The pope, benign and gracious, gave to this strange assembly his benediction, and the motley procession of Americans passed out of the vatican.

The event was the sensation in Rome, but we observe from the newspapers that the Hon. Buffalo Bill has provided still another sensation for the people of Rome. The duke of Sermonita, it seems, has on his estates a drove of wild horses, raised on the Pontine marshes, and he declared that no cowboy on earth could ride one. In behalf of his men, the Hon. Buffalo Bill accepted the challenge. The duke made a selection of six of his wild horses, presumably the most vicious in the drove, and for several days the Roman authorities were busy erecting barricades to prevent the savage steeds from reaching the audience.

The trial took place on Monday, and a crowd of two hundred thousand people were in attendance, everybody expecting that two or three of the cowboys would be killed. In the audience was a large sprinkling of the nobility, all anxious to witness the vicious steeds from the Pontine marshes demolish the long-haired Americans. Lord Dufferin

was there, and the wife of Premier Crispien, and the Princess Colonna, and the scions of all the noble houses, and they had their lorgnettes with them. They sat there and chatted in smiling anticipation of the bloody defeat of the Americans.

At last two of the wild horses were driven into the arena, and then the Hon. Buffalo Bill, sombrero in hand, announced that two of his young Americans would proceed to give the noble Italians a lesson in horsemanship. William waved his jeweled hand, and in five minutes, according to the cable account, the cowboys had lassoed, bridled, saddled and mounted the untamable steeds of the Pontine regions. In five more minutes, the struggle was over, and the cowboys were riding the horses easily around the arena, and the vast audience shrieked and roared with delight. To cap the climax, the Hon. Buffalo Bill then challenged any Roman or son of a Roman to ride his bucking American bronchos.

Who will now say that peace hath no victories? The flag of our country still flutters at the peak, as it were.

The Old North State.

It is to be regretted that the democrats in North Carolina show, in some localities, a disposition to over-estimate the importance of certain persons, local issues and class interests.

The letter of our special correspondent in another column gives a general survey of the political situation in the old north state, and the facts presented are full of significance.

The North Carolina democrats, after due reflection, will doubtless come to the conclusion that their only hope of good government depends upon harmony within their ranks, and a solid front. We must let our personal preferences and local issues wait for adjustment until we succeed in regaining our lost vantage ground, and rescue the republic from the dangers of centralism. With the example of Virginia before her, North Carolina cannot afford to lag behind.

The testimony of the man Shidy shows that the civil service reform commission is a very shady affair.

We believe Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, has not yet apologized to Chandler—and yet Blackburn hurt Chandler's feelings worse than Call did.

Our readers at a distance will be glad to learn that the Whitehall and West End street cars go bumping along as serenely as ever, shaking up the aged and infirm, and giving joy to the world in general.

The Pennsylvania papers are not paying much attention to the New York World's biography of Quay.

MR. RANDALL'S improving health is a fact on which the whole country may be congratulated. He has been sadly missed in congress recently.

CONGRESSMEN who began sending out seeds two months ago were crowding the season somewhat. New Jersey wains and watermelons are not suited to this climate.

They call him Teddy Roosevelt in New York and Dory in Boston, and now Teddy Dory Roosevelt admits that the man on whose testimony he cleaned out a postoffice is not worthy of belief. Civil service reform is a great big thing.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE REV. MR. UPRYKE, a Chicago Methodist minister, has been attacking Martin Luther because he did not assent to the social evils of his day. He thinks that if Luther had made war upon intemperance he might have changed the whole character of the German people, but instead of the good he is credited with the authorship of the sentiment: "Who loves not wine, women and song remains a fool his whole life long." Mr. Upryke also advises preachers to stand in consistency to good habits, and range themselves on the side of labor against capitalists and monopolists. Some of Mr. Upryke's ministerial brethren in Chicago have answered him pretty sharply and have asked him to stick to the good instead of attempting the role of a social reformer.

MR. RICHARD GOEBLER is a first-class amateur detective. Some weeks ago he went from Montana to New York where he was bunked out of \$1,800. The police failed to find the money, but Mr. Goebler went to work. He found it necessary to assume as many as ten different disguises, but he arrested three of the gang, and carried them to the stationhouse at the point of his pistol. He is now in Chicago on the trail of another bunco man, and is satisfied that he will get him and recover his lost money. His pluck and ability have won the admiration of the New York detectives.

CAPTAIN MCALLA of the federal war vessel, Enterprise, will have to answer before a court martial for neglecting his duty. Now all they get on a big drunk at Bermuda. This spree appears to have been a monumental affair. McCalla and his officers captured a hotel, huddled the guests, and then proceeded to press their wine. One of the officers was kicked out of the hotel by a crowd of indignant citizens, and it was with difficulty that the revelers could be persuaded to go to their ship. As Captain McCalla is a brave man and an able commander his bad break is greatly regretted.

CASPIER POPE, of Louisville, when he shipped with \$60,000 of his bank's money, carried his Bible with him. He was a hypocrite to the very last moment.

SO MANY bogus biographers of Jefferson Davis are in circulation that the Belfast company, of New York, has found it necessary to warn the public that the only authorized life of Jefferson Davis—a memoirs by his wife—will shortly be published by their firm.

His Test. He rang the door bell with the air of a man who was in quest of information, and when the door was opened by a lady with an angry light shining from each eye, and her brow loaded with a thunder cloud, he politely took off his hat, and said:

"Madam, pray excuse me, if I detain you a moment."

"I have been told," he calmly began, "by every lady I have called on, that the most intelligent and accomplished lady in Atlanta lives at this number, and as the firm I represent positively forbids me from selling to, I will beg you to tell me whether or not I have been correctly informed, before proceeding further."

The stern look in the lady's face had gradually softened as he spoke, the angry light in her eyes was driven away by a pleasant glance, and when he had finished, she smiled sweetly and asked:

"What have you for sale?"

The book agent swiftly undid his pack, and said:

"Madam, I have here the most complete edition of—"

How She Broke Him. "My husband doesn't chew any more tobacco," said a newly-married lady to a party of friends, "or at least, he doesn't where I can see him."

"How did you stop him?" they all asked.

"The morning after we were married," began the lady, "and he and I were sitting on the front porch, I noticed he was ill at ease,

and finally I asked him what was the matter with him."

"My darling," he said taking my hands, there is something I should have told you before we were married."

"What is it?" I gasped, as the vision of another woman flashed over me.

"Love," he answered, "I am an inveterate tobacco chewer. Can you, will you, forgive me?"

As he finished, I slipped my hands from his, and drawing out a box of snuff and a brush, I said:

"Oh, John, I'm so glad you spoke of it, for I'm anxious to try a dip."

His face was a picture, I can tell you, and in less than three minutes we had entered into a solemn compact to forever abstain from the use of snuff.

"And did you really use snuff before you were married?" asked one of the ladies.

"No," answered the wife, "but I was fixed for John."

Showing His Sympathy. A fourteen-year-old boy went into his mother's presence with one eye black, his lips swollen, and a ragged scurf across his cheek, the blood from which he had wiped off on his shirt sleeve. "Nicolomus," cried the parent, as he sneaked in, "have you been fighting again?"

"Nope," he sullenly grunted.

"Then what on earth alls your face?"

"Jim Green's ma's dead," he replied.

"Well, I suppose she is, what's that got to do with your banged up face?"

"I see Jim just now," answered the boy, "an' he looked awful sad and solemn."

"Well?"

"I didn't know what ter do, to make him bright and chipper like, an' feelin' so sorry for him, I jest went up an' let him hit me a few licks."

A Severe Thrust. Chicago girl to New York damsel (gloatingly): "Well, I guess you know we are to have the world's fair in our city, in 1892?"

New York damsel (satirically): "I am really glad to hear it, for you need some of the world's fair in your town."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Primary Elections. EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—As nominations for the various offices will soon be in order in the interests of harmony and democratic unity, the writer wishes to submit a few suggestions for the subject of primaries. It is a much-covered matter in the creed of the disciples of Jefferson, that the voice of the people is omnipotent and when this cardinal doctrine is practically abrogated by the ruling politicians, who are in danger of drifting from the faith of the fathers and of riding on treacherous seas. Our representative system evidently contemplates the most cordial sympathy and community of interest between the elector and the representative, and in proportion as we weaken the bond we imperil the highest interest of the masses. Indeed, it may be safely affirmed that the greatest dangers that now threaten our institutions chiefly arise from a lack of sympathy between the constituent and the representative.

The constituent, and this mainly results from the open and notorious frauds practiced in the selection of candidates. While any person may be elected a representative for popular recognition and solicited by all fair means the suffrages of the people, it is indispensable to the maintenance of party discipline that nominations should be the real expressions of the people's will. To say the least, it is fairly debatable whether party fealty requires one to cast his vote for a candidate whose nomination was procured by questionable methods. Where political contests are close, and the issue is a doubtful one, the decision of a convention as final. But even in such case it is pardonable to falter in the ranks and to refuse to obey the orders of the self-interest. Between open rebellion and the implied sanction of fraud the Christian patriot is drawn into an embarrassing position. The nominee, indeed, may be obnoxious to a large number, or to a whole people, and yet be elected. Still, if his nomination was fairly obtained—if the people have spoken or have had a reasonable opportunity to be heard and their choice has been indicated, every man is bound in consistency to support him.

Whatever may be said of the inconvenience of primary elections and the difficulty of securing an "air expression by their means, they are, by all odds, less obnoxious to criticism than the small to the good of the people. The writer is a platformer and names the standard bearer. The cabal prepares its slate long in advance of any choice by the rural districts, and nine times out of ten the slate wins. The great body of the voters are generally asleep, because the action is almost out of question. Is it not true that in most of our county and district conventions the names of the chairmen, secretaries and of the committee are read, and the names are made by certain men and seconded by certain men; certain men are to be appointed by a certain chairman on certain committees, and these committees are to make certain reports. A certain delegate is to move the adoption of the report and a certain other delegate to second the motion. The uninitiated delegate sits in blissful ignorance of all the plans, and admires the clock-work of the machinery. Now all these things are perfectly familiar to the average politician, and we admit that, in such cases, the voice of the people has not been heard. Very often they have had no opportunity to express their views, either because the call for a convention was not known, or, owing to the distance, they found it inconvenient to attend.

The remedy for these evils is plain: on the day when are closed the polls, the names of the nominees are to be read, and the voters are to be allowed to deposit his vote for the man of his choice. The managers of the election might be selected by the restriction caucus, and they are to perform their duty. The consolidation of the votes in the different districts or counties, as the case may be, ought to determine the result, and the candidate chosen ought to be sworn to impartially perform their duty.

It is not my purpose, however, to go into details, but simply to call attention to the importance of a change in our plan of selecting candidates. What say you, Mr. Editor, on the subject of primaries? Newnan, Ga., March 1st, 1890. DEMOCRAT.

Cotton Seed Oil for Cooking. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Much is said about the danger of cotton seed oil, and the fact is, the mixture of cotton seed with lard. This, it is thought, will greatly injure our southern product. My own judgment is, that such action by congress will ultimately benefit cotton seed oil. The same time injure lard. All that is necessary is for the papers to discuss the matter fully in its practical bearing, and then cotton-seed oil will stand upon its own merits.

Some years ago I read an article written in New York and published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, professing to be a source of great wealth to the south, and commending it for culinary purposes. The writer stated that the oil was prepared in cooking by some of the wealthiest people north, over the purest olive oil. A novel burial took place at Tallapoosa, and I soon got a quart for trial. Possibly it was not the best article anyway. My family soon became thoroughly disgusted, and they regarded as usual with the first—no trial at all. After a while it was ascertained that we used it too much, and we were told to use it less. The measure was laid, so about eight years ago I secured a nicely refined article, with directions how to cook with it. From that day to this we have had it in our family, and my children have had it in their families, and we will never go back to lard, unless a good article of the oil cannot be secured.

Why do not our southern papers take up this matter in its proper light, not in a defensive, but an aggressive spirit? Do let congress pass a law, some of whom have been making lard, should be kept uncontaminated by the stuff made from animal fat, subject as it must be to impurity from every shade of disease to which the filthy hog is subject. It is the cotton seed oil, not the lard that should be protected. The testimony of experts, some of whom have been making lard, before the congressional committee a year or two back, was sufficient to convince any unbiased mind that hog grease is unclean, and that the cotton seed oil decidedly improves it, and is itself a pure article.

Let our family use it for everything cooked. It takes very much less than lard in

quantity, that it is difficult to get old cooks down to the right minimum. There is where the mistake is often made. It is far cheaper than lard, perhaps costing not much if any more than one-third its price. For years I have been buying it by the barrel from the Kentucky Refining Company, in Louisville, but just as good as dead sure for the market here. Suppose our southern families have followed our example after much distrust, and now would not for a great deal resume the use of lard. Suppose our southern alliance people take up our side of the question. It will require a little determination to make a lard stand for the market here. It is remarkably strong in favor of lard, in convenience, cleanliness, sweetness, utility and cheapness, our southern ladies will find it incomparably better than lard. Whist our poor people will soon realize that it is a blessing in convenience and economy. A purely vegetable product, it must be much healthier than animal fat can be. Respectfully, JOHN C. WHITNER.

History of the Names of Hilliard and Hill Streets.

EDITOR'S CONSTITUTION: Here is a bit of local history. In conversation with that distinguished statesman and orator, the Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, not long since, I asked him if there was any connection between his name and the name of Hilliard street. I knew that as a national name he figured so prominently in an occasion which resulted in the christening of three of Atlanta's streets.

In the year 1863, after the nomination for president and vice-president of Fillmore and Donelson, the whigs and Buchanan and Breckinridge by the democrats, there was a mass meeting of the people at the old Walton spring, back of the present governor's mansion. On this occasion Mr. Hilliard and the Hon. William H. Hill were orators of the day for the whigs.

It was a gala day and the principal orators acquitted themselves fully up to the standard of their reputations, and besides they were ably supported by a picket line of lesser lights who entertained the outlying throngs of the multitude who could not get within earshot of the principal speakers.

At the next meeting of the city council the question of names for three new streets arose, and, in honor of the then recent political contest, they were called Fillmore, Hilliard and Hill streets. It is gratifying to reflect that one of these distinguished gentlemen still lives, and so that there was then a mere right of way in the extreme suburbs, today a handsome highway, lined with residences and traversed by electric cars. Full of honors and graces, may time deal gently with him. Alas, that companion on that day was called away so soon! March 6, 1890.

As to Herschel W. Johnson. EDITOR CONSTITUTION:—In your issue of this morning, "R. W." is disturbed because in your report of an interview with Mr. Governor Johnson was classed as a whig. A bright young gentleman came from your office to ask if I was a democrat. Of the conversation we had he must have noted that his report of the interview was more exact than is usual with interviewers who trust to their memories.

It is a fact known to him, that the Hon. H. W. Johnson was a democrat, and that he was a national limit as a democratic governor of Georgia. And it is no reflection upon the high character of that distinguished man that he should have been inadvertently referred to in the report of an interview as a whig. In the good old days ante-bellum the whigs represented the worst, and the democrats the best of the state. The other slave-holding states. For that reason it was frequently in the minority at popular elections. RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Atlanta, March 1, 1890.

GEORGIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

—As Albert Smith and Joe Davis, two worthy colored men, who live on Mr. J. W. McMullan's place, in Brooks county, were coming to town the other day, they found two crumpled horned cows which had been fighting, and would not by having their horns firmly locked together. They had evidently been that way for some time, and it took hard work on the part of the two men to loosen them, so securely were their horns locked together.

—J. M. Briggs, a Connecticut capitalist, who is visiting Albany, is trying to organize a cotton mill in that prosperous little city. He says that he has secured the site, and that he will invest in the enterprise if the citizens of Albany will come up with a vote of the capital necessary to build the mill. Mr. Briggs thinks that \$300,000 is the sum needed, which will construct a factory with 250 looms.

Albany could not establish an enterprise that would do her more good than a first-class cotton factory.

—Lincolnton has a fat rabbit that runs about the street unattended by anyone. The boy who has it, the girl kids it, and the merchants feed it with all sorts of good things. That rabbit is in luck, and if it has any sense it will continue to remain a resident of Lincolnton.

—Tom Smith, of Winterville, is in jail for stealing a mule from Mr. Charlie Davidson, of Woodville. Smith had been working on the farm of Mr. Davidson, but quit last week. The mule was missed. Mr. Davidson at once set out to find it. He came to Athens, and with the assistance of Mr. Joe Hogen, found the missing mule at Mr. J. S. Cheney's. Mr. Cheney had bought it from the thief. Smith was caught near Watkinsville, and was brought back to the Athens jail, where he now languishes. Smith, when convicted, can't take "his foot in his hand," as the darkeys say, and walk over to Colonel Jim Smith's convict camp, where he will find a comfortable home the remainder of his life.

The baseball season has opened at Savannah with a series of exhibition and practice games between the Phillies and Brooklyn. Nearly all of the league clubs are coming south so as to give the players an opportunity to get the benefits of our fine climate, and at the same time get themselves in working trim for the season.

—Albany is going to reorganize her board of trade. The merchants and business men of the city have held a meeting, and a committee has been appointed to solicit membership.

—South Georgia barbers have a rule that is universal. A stranger is required to pay fifteen cents cash for a shave, while a resident pays ten cents, and can even get credit if he wishes it at that rate.

—Savannah is gradually introducing electric cars upon one of her street car lines. A good many North Carolina negroes are coming to Georgia for the purpose of securing work upon turpentine farms in the southern portion of the state.

A syndicate of inland near Darien with the view of purchasing it. By reading the state exchanges we find that stock raising will be given a faithful trial this year.

The average drummer is in clover when he is a guest of a Valdosta hotel. The waiter will scour the country for a glass of milk for him, or two of them if he wants it, while the ordinary, or every-day boarder, is deluged with water, and not even ice in it.

—An Atlanta man who has been on a visit to Americus, speaking of the prosperity of the city, says: "The people there are pushing the town for all it is worth. It is not a question as to whether the enterprise will pay, but whether any other city in the state has such an enterprise. If so, Americus must have one too."

The Intermittent is authority for the statement that John Mills, of Sparta, is fattening gay birds for the market. He feels them well and they grow large. He thinks of going into the business very extensively.

—There is a strong probability that Crawfordsville will in the near future have an oil mill and guano factory. The people of that town are talking in earnest about the matter.

—On Wednesday night the barn of Mr. L. Raines, in Oglethorpe county, was destroyed by fire and a large quantity of corn was burned.

A novel burial took place at Tallapoosa church, in Carroll county, on last Friday, it being the burial of Mr. Anthony Crumley, who died aged seventy-eight, and his sister, Mrs. Ferrell, who died aged eighty-three. The funeral was preached by the Rev. Enoch Phillips, and a large number of the neighbors, friends and relatives were present to pay the last sad tribute to the dead. Mr. Crumley died Wednesday evening, and his sister, Mrs. Ferrell, died Thursday morning.

—A cavalry company with a membership of fifty-six men has been organized in Harris county. A loose beat of the common variety is rambling about in Meriwether county. The animal has a ring in its nose. When last seen, the bear was in the

THE POLICEMAN'S LOT

ILLUSTRATED BY THE FAKE STORY OF A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD

Who Is Not Laughing in Jail for the Theft of an Orange, and Who Never Was Sent to Jail.

Some time ago a fake story was printed in Atlanta about a twelve-year-old boy languishing in jail for the theft of an orange.

It was pitiful—the fake was.

So small was the child, so small the theft, so barbarous the policeman, so disproportionate the punishment—it was pitiful.

"That policeman was mighty anxious to see somebody."

"It's a shame."

That was the general run of comment. The boy was pitied. The policeman was abused.

Not only that, but country papers took it up. They pitied the boy. They abused the policeman.

It was the unanimous verdict that Atlanta thieves were too good to be arrested, and that Atlanta policemen were brutal, bulldozing, ruffians, scoundrels, and what-not.

A SAMPLE OF IT.

Here is a fair sample.

The article is taken from the last issue of the Middle Georgia Progress:

"We seldom defend a thief in these columns, but in this case, just for the sake of humanity we suspend the rule of condemnation. The Atlanta authorities have placed a twelve-year-old child behind the bars in that city in default of \$75 bail."

Reports say that he had neither mother nor father, a little stranger in the gate city, far from his birth place, and without the tender mercies of loving kindred or without any protection whatever, was caught stealing an orange that he might alleviate his hunger, and that he has been placed among hardened criminals.

This is unlike our capital city, but it has been done, and the good people, and especially the newspapers of this country, should speak out in denouncing such proceedings. We had just written an article condemning the political prisoners of Russia, but will refrain from publishing it in the present, and endeavor to protect the little ones at home.

We would like to hear the speech of the prosecuting attorney as he sweeps the face of the earth with his eloquence in endeavoring to sentence this little fellow to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary.

"Time rolled on until a shrewd detective caught a poor little, half-starved child, without shelter and without food, stealing an orange in order that he might exist a few more hours, hoping to touch the heart of some kind and kindly soul."

Not at last an officer pointed down upon his wailing form and placed him among a class of denizens.

Get pity such men when they are called upon to testify before the 'Makers.' A starving child, an orange! A jail!"

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

The youngster was arrested at the instance of the merchant from whom he had been stealing.

He was kept at the stationhouse four or five hours.

Or course, both the merchant and the policeman declined to prosecute the boy.

So trivial was the case that it was not even entered on the docket. There is no record of it now on the books at the stationhouse.

The youngster was taken down to frighten him and to keep him out of mischief. He is one of scores just as young and just as innocent, that steal from the stands along the sidewalk, and grow bolder as they practice this petty thieving.

They appreciate the fact that the officers and courts will be lenient with them, and are encouraged by it.

After being kept at the stationhouse four or five hours—the boy was released with a warning, and the warning seems to have been effective.

The statement that the boy was sent to jail in default of bond, and confined amongst hardened criminals, is without any foundation.

No case was made. No bond was required. The boy was never sent to jail.

AND ABOUT THE POLICEMAN.

Atlanta policemen are not fiends.

They are not brutes.

Altogether they are a capable and humane lot of men—one of the finest police forces in the south.

Some of them, it is true, have sense enough to see that an Atlanta thief is better than an ordinary thief. Some of them are opposed to the theory that boys should be allowed to steal what they please, and all they please, and from whom they please. Some of them have gone so far as to advance the idea that thieves should be arrested, and that the merchants should be allowed to put up with their complaint of them, if only by way of warning.

But taken as a whole the Atlanta police are a pretty decent lot of men.

AN INTERESTING SUIT.

A Real Estate Firm Sues for the Recovery of a Fee.

Here is a lawsuit that may be of interest to people who have dealings with real estate agents, especially those who are not very familiar with the customs of the trade.

Yesterday Messrs. W. M. Scott & Co. entered suit against Mrs. Florence M. O'Flannigan for the recovery of \$75 alleged to be due as commission on a certain real estate transaction.

In the bill it is set forth that some time ago the defendant placed in the hands of the plaintiff for sale a certain piece of property in Edgewood, on the Georgia railroad.

The sum to be netted to Mrs. O'Flannigan was \$1,500, on which amount the plaintiff claimed he was to receive 5 per cent for acting as agent.

The plaintiff recites further that negotiations were opened with one J. F. Wellman, among others, for the purchase of the said property, and that the defendant was made acquainted with the name of Mr. Wellman as a possible purchaser.

Messrs. Scott & Co. aver that without giving them notice of withdrawal of the property from their lists, and without consulting them at all, the defendant, Mrs. O'Flannigan, began personal negotiations with Mr. Wellman, and finally closed a trade with him, receiving \$1,500 for her property, the price at which it appeared on his books.

And it is further set forth that the defendant refused to pay the plaintiff his lawful commission, as specified in their contract.

It is claimed by the real estate firm that they are entitled to a commission on the sale the same as if it had been actually closed by them, because they were the original means of attracting the purchaser's attention to the property.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself and superior to all other preparations in strength, economy and medicinal merit.

Bradycrine Headaches for J. C. Rawlings, Eastman, Ga.

M. Mahoney, the commissioner of public works, as president of the Atlanta Building and Loan Association, and has been from its organization since 1887. He is a native of Ireland, and has been in the city of Atlanta for many years.

Favorite Brand, Has No Equal, Easiest to Sell, Gives Good Profit.

W. F. Parkhurst, Accountant and commercial examiner. Partnership books and public accounts examined and settlement made. References furnished. Office 27½ Whitehall street, day.

Poplar Leaf, Pure, Fine, Uniform, Best, Cheapest, Juicy, Ripe, Tender, Cheaper, Favorite Brand, Has No Equal, Easiest to Sell, Gives Good Profit.

Queen of Tobacco, A great home builder. If you wish to build a home this spring take some shares in the new series of the Hibernia Building and Loan Association. No delay in getting your money. The whole transaction conducted by home receiving. Call on Peter F. Clarke, secretary, Capital City Bank.

Beecham's Pills cure bilious and nervousness.

A BLIZZARD VICTIM.

Mr. Thomas P. Clevenger Carried to His Sister's Home in Madison.

A victim of the blizzard!

Mr. Thomas P. Clevenger, who has been for several days at the Windsor house, has undergone many vicissitudes within the last few weeks.

He went to California, with the '40ers, and has not seen his sister, Mrs. Commodore Dexter, from that time till this.

Just on the eve of the great February blizzard he started from his home at Eukiah, Mendocino county, California, on his way to Madison, Ga., to visit his sister.

He was one of the passengers on the Union Pacific railroad, and was caught in the terrible snow storm in the Rocky Mountains, when the train was snowed under for nearly a week.

When the train was finally extricated, he resumed his journey, but was so ill from privation and exposure that he was unable to get any farther than Atlanta.

He went to one hotel, and the proprietors, thinking that he was a dead beat, turned a cold shoulder to him.

He was a faded, but had presence of mind sufficient to go to the Windsor house, where he was kindly cared for, and Dr. Van Goldsnoyen was summoned to attend him.

Yesterday his brother-in-law, Commodore Dexter, of Madison, having heard of his sickness, came to Atlanta, and carried the sick man home with him.

Mr. Clevenger had a very close call, but it was thought that he was better yesterday, when he left for Madison.

Mr. and Mrs. Green, of the Windsor, showed him every attention, although a stranger, and to their ministrations he is due his rescue.

A Young Man's Death.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Mr. Walker Laws occurred at the residence of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Sindall, No. 300 Peachtree street.

Mr. Laws died of consumption Wednesday, after a lingering illness. He was a young man of many noble qualities, and his death is sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

The remains were shipped to Griffin for burial.

Hollow-eyed little children, worms are gnawing at their vitals. Their pleading looks should make a mother quickly get them Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Portfolio of Fashions and What to Wear for the Spring and Summer of 1890.

Making the most comprehensive and useful book of 90 quarto pages (10x13 inches), with over 700 illustrations of the latest and best styles, including all the standard and useful designs for ladies' and children's dress, with descriptions, amount of material required, etc., etc. Every lady wants this book illustrating the new styles, and the latest information about every department of dress, materials, trimmings, costumes, cutters, millinery, etc., just what every lady, milliner, dressmaker and merchant wants to know about the fashions for the ensuing season. The mammoth bulletin of fashions now consists of fifteen full-length figures of fashionable costumes, bound in as the first eight pages of the portfolio, greatly adding to its attractiveness. The two portfolios, "Portfolio of Fashions" and "What to Wear," combined in one. Price, 25 cents; by mail, 35 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street, march 6th.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Forecast for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Indications for tomorrow: Fair weather, northeasterly winds, colder.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 5 p. m., seventy-fifth meridian time, at each place.

STATIONS.

Meridian 30.14 40 30 N 6 00 Cloudless

Pensacola 30.16 22 32 NE 14 00 Cloudless

Mobile 30.16 48 30 E 14 00 Cloudless

Montgomery 30.16 40 34 N Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

Galveston 30.16 28 36 S Light 00 Cloudless

JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELER.

65 WHITEHALL ST.

Reliable Goods.

Fair Dealing.

Bottom Prices.

S. T. SINCLAIR, MUSICIAN.

Hours—9 till 12 and 2 till 4. Room, Metropolitan hotel.

GET YOUR Blank Books, Ledgers,

Journals, Cash Books,

Binding, Electrotyping,

etc., etc., of

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,

(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE),

State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.,

Consult them before placing your orders.

P. J. KENNY, WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALER

Agent for the Celebrated L. L. Dillinger

PENNSYLVANIA

RYE WHISKY

Also has in stock a fine assortment of Gibson's

McBryer and McBrayer and Bourbon Whisky

for medicinal and family use; also imported Grand,

Hennessy and Martell Brandy, Sherries, Port,

Claret Wine and Champagnes. A large line of

best California Dry and Sweet Wines in wood and

bottle.

Sweet Mash Country Corn Whisky a specialty.

Sole agent for the celebrated Original Budweiser

beer.

P. J. KENNY,

40 Decatur St.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

sep28—dly tp

MY KIDNEYS.

Yes, your kidneys are one of the most vital parts

of your body. They are the great

BLOOD FILTERERS

and must be kept pure, clean and in their normal

condition if you want to enjoy good health.

THE WEAK AND NERVOUS

have their kidneys affected. Their kidneys need

cleansing and restoration to their normal condition,

then the blood becomes purified and the

bloom of health returns. In order to cleanse your

kidneys, use Stuart's

GIN AND BUCHU!

It is the one reliable remedy. Simple, cheap and

effective. It is an infallible remedy for kidney,

bladder and all urinary diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS!

Mr. E. L. D. Mobley suffered for years from ex-

cruciating pain in the bladder. Stuart's Gin and

Buchu "made him a well man."

Dr. R. F. Fontaine, after a thorough trial, recom-

mends Stuart's Gin and Buchu to the profession

and public as a remedy for all kidney and urinary

diseases. Each box contains a complete treat-

CLOTHING.

PRICES

ALL WINTER GOODS!

SPECIAL SALE OF PANTS

AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

GEORGE MUSE, 38 WHITEHALL ST.

PEYTON H. SNOOK.

On Monday morning I will throw open my new warerooms on a

BRAND-NEW STOCK

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE.

Solid Oak and Mahogany Chamber and Dining Room Furniture,

with over 100 Parlor Suites, Wardrobes, Hat Racks, Sideboards, Book

Cases, Desks and Fancy Chairs.

100 Solid Oak Suites only \$25!

20 Roll Top Desks.

10 Standing Desks, 6, 8 and 14 feet.

10 Sets Leather Dining Chairs.

5 car loads Grand Rapids Furniture to open this week.

Don't buy

before seeing these goods.

P. H. SNOOK.

GEORGE W. MARKENS,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER!

Pennsylvania Rye and Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.

Monogram Rye, Finesse's Golden Wedding, McBrayer, Westmoreland Club, Full line of

Whisky, Scotch Whisky, etc. Send for Price List. Country orders solicited. Postoffice box

201, SOUTH FRY STREET. sep17—dly un Joe Thom

PASSENGER SCHEDULE

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILROAD.

SUWANEE RIVER ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

Taking Effect February 16, 1890. Standard Time. 90th Meridian.

GOING SOUTH.

Lv Macon, Union depot..... 10 35 a m

Ar Cordele, junction S. A. & M. R. y..... 11 11 a m

Lv Cordele..... 1 30 p m

Ar Tifton, junction B. & W. R. R..... 2 58 p m

Lv Tifton..... 2 58 p m

Ar Valdosta, junction S. F. & W. R. R..... 4 48 p m

Ar Jasper..... 5 55 p m

Ar Lake City, junction F. C. & P. R. R..... 7 05 p m

Ar Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot..... 9 45 p m

GOING NORTH.

Lv Jacksonville, F. C. & P. depot..... 7 00 a m

Lv Lake City, junction F. C. & P. R. R..... 10 00 a m

Ar Jasper..... 12 12 p m

Ar Valdosta, junction S. F. & W. R. R..... 1 48 p m

Lv Tifton..... 2 08 p m

Ar Cordele, junction S. A. & M. R. y..... 3 24 p m

Ar Cordele..... 4 45 p m

Lv Macon, Union depot..... 7 00 a m

All trains arrive and depart from Union depot, Macon, except No. 11 and 12, accommodation

trains, which arrive and depart from Macon Junction.

A. C. KNAFF, Traffic Mgr. J. T. HOGG, Gen. Pass. Agt.

CLYDE BOSTICK, Soliciting Agt., 6 Wall street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

THE BEAUTIFUL

QUEEN & CRESCENT

ROUTE

94 MILES NEW ORLEANS JACKSONVILLE

CLOTHING.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.

Spring Stock

NOW COMPLETE

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Our Tailoring Department

CANNOT BE EXCELLED!

Suits to Order

FROM \$25 TO \$60.

We have all the Late Styles Ready-Made Suits

FOR MEN

BOYS AND

MISCELLANEOUS.

Watches Repaired.
Skilled workmen and all modern tools and machinery gives us superior facilities for doing the best class of work. Freeman & Crankshaw.
Watches Demagnetized.
1001 1st St. S. E.

Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company
Office 214 Marietta Street.
Factory on East Line and W. A. Railroad.
Telephone 303.
E. VAN WINKLE, Pres. W. W. BOYD, Sec. & Tr.
Sole agents under Pat.

OPPIUM
At Atlanta, Ga. Office 214 Whitehall St.

TELEGRAM

Messrs. Brunner & Browder.

Atlanta, Ga.
Have booked your order for ten thousand barrels of flour, March shipment. Georgia trade seems very fully to appreciate superior goods. Guarantee every package. We make better flour every season.

Ph. H. Postel Mill Co.

Merchants of Georgia:

The above telegram is significant. Postel's flour pleases our people. As they grow more prosperous they demand better merchandise. ESPECIALLY TO EAT. Notice manufacturers' guarantee. Every barrel contains nothing but pure wheat flour. Rises well, cooks light and fluffy, and tastes sweet. Will ship small lots from Atlanta. Car lots direct to our firm will be shipped and billed by Ph. H. Postel Milling Company, Milled in Ill.

BRUNNER & BROWDER,
Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SALE
—OF—
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
THIS WEEK

To make room for improvements.
SAVE MONEY

By Getting Our Prices.
A. L. DELKIN & CO.,
93 WHITEHALL STREET.

Feb 16 - dit 1st col 8 pg

WARE & OWENS,
Real Estate Agents,
Corner Marietta and Broad Streets

\$3500—Brick block, Wheat st.; renting for \$45 month.
\$5000—Corner Hill and Oak st.; 7 1/2 lots well.
\$5000—Dunlop st.; very cheap near electric line.
\$4500—10-room house, Windsor st., near Rawson; beautiful block, etc.; excellent neighborhood; large lot—50x150—and is one of the most convenient homes in the city.
\$1400—Further out bringing more money.
\$1500—6-room house, Ferry Road at a mile post; 15 well timbered and offered very cheap; lies high and level.
\$5000—Fine st. near Spring; how is time to buy this property.
\$7500—Pine st., near Spring; one that can be had at a bargain.
2 lots on Larkin st. for \$250 each. There is no better renting portion of Atlanta than right here.
1 lot on 10th st.; right in the heart of town.
\$2150—5-room house, Hood st.; lot, 50x150.
\$1000—Foremost ave., lot, 50x150, near Fort.

15 acres in west Atlanta that can be sold off by lots at a big profit.
\$4500—6-room house E. Harris, near Ivy; this is a pretty place.
\$1000—100x200; large oaks in yard. This is a nice building lot on Richardson st.; 55x165; well shaded; good neighborhood.
A few more of these beautiful lots on Pearl, Marcus, Jefferson and Waterhouse sts. for sale at \$10 per month; accessible by electric line, horse car line and dummy line. This section is building up very rapidly.

WARE & OWENS.

To the Public:

We take this means of calling your attention to our extensive line of crockery, glassware, chandeliers, lamps and general bric-a-brac. During the past season we have had an unprecedented sale, and have made customers in all the southern states. The fact that we sell strictly a first-class line of goods and at prices our competitors cannot touch, has brought about our increased business, for which we feel very thankful.

We beg to call your attention to our line of goods as they lie upon our shelves today. We have the largest and best stock of fine IMPORTED CROCKERY and glassware that there is in the southern states. We make a specialty of the famous HAVILAND CHINA, and sell it at a very low figure. It must be remembered that our stock consists of DIRECT IMPORTATIONS from the leading houses of Europe, and that all of our goods are strictly first-class and warranted. Call at our store and inspect them.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE BANKRUPT BILL

WHICH IS LIKELY TO BECOME A LAW.

Will Revolutionize the Credit System—Means That It Will Increase Recklessness in Business to Absolve Debtors.

Congress is about to pass a bill that will revolutionize the credit system of the country. The north and west are almost solid for the Torrey bankruptcy bill now before the judiciary committee of the house, and there is little doubt that it will pass.

We have had no bankruptcy law for fifteen years, and many of the younger business men have little conception of the state of credits under the old law. It was generally depreciated by the mercantile community because the creditors hardly ever got anything out of a bankrupt estate. The court costs and expenses generally took about all the bankrupt left.

Many oppose it because they think it is a bad thing for a man to be wholly absolved of his debts. It will tend to make men take more risks when they know that when they stagger and fall under a heavy load the government will come along and roll off the burden, so they can get up and try over.

When a man knows his debts will hang over him for a life time he is sobered by the knowledge of a heavy weight hanging over those who fail.

"If this bankrupt law passes," said Mr. Stuart Woodson, "you will see them drop off like autumn leaves. I am satisfied there are merchants hanging on by the skin of their teeth, making desperate efforts to hold out until this bill becomes a law, so they can take advantage of it. Under the old bankruptcy law there were a great many more failures in proportion to business than now."

"If we must have any bankruptcy law, I suppose this is as good as any. It provides for a fair showing to all the creditors without any preference. It is urged for the bill that it gives a man a chance when he has been unfortunate. He can get that now. Where there is a clean failure creditors are always willing to compromise and let him start anew, without being handicapped. A half dozen instances of that kind have occurred here. Under the present system there is no necessity for failures. A large percent of them are caused by speculation—a few dry rot."

"I am satisfied the bill will pass. The north and west are almost solid for it, and it is easy to see why. Their trade centers deal with a half dozen or more states, and it is hard for them to keep up with so many collection laws. They want a uniform system by which every creditor will have a fair showing. In Atlanta our business is almost entirely with Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, and we are satisfied with their collection laws."

President Oglesby, of the chamber of commerce, said of the law:

"One objection I have is that it will cheapen credits. Men will take more risks when they know they can get relief in case of disaster. There is humanity in the idea, and I think where a man is unfortunate and falls under a load of debt that he can never move, he ought to be given another chance. But he can generally get that chance from his creditors."

"It has been my practice when a man made a clean, honest failure, and paid all he could, to let him alone afterwards. There are some times small creditors who defeat a compromise, men who sit on or on a hundred-dollar claim and say they will keep it until he makes a little, then jump on it. The heavier creditors cannot afford to do that, and the action of the man with a small account is unjust to the others. All that is wiped out by this bill. If half the creditors, in number and amount, agree to take fifty cents on the dollar the law forces that composition. If it is for less than fifty cents the consent of three-fourths of the creditors is required."

"There is an injustice in the present system that is done away in this. If a man is in a shaky condition, the first creditor who gets there gets his money or secures it. Under this law that could not be done. No mortgage, sale, judgment or lien within four months of the bankruptcy will hold good. Those creditors who have in that time secured themselves or taken goods will be forced to disgorge. This will lessen the labor of doing business and will prevent a great deal of malice now perpetrated by means of sales to friends or kinsmen. Such sales within four months are invalid and deemed preferences, and this law wipes out all preferences."

The matter comes up before the chamber of commerce next Tuesday at the regular monthly meeting, and Mr. B. F. Abbott, who practiced under the old bankruptcy law, will read a paper on the Torrey bill, which he thinks a great improvement on the law in effect twenty years ago. It is said that the new law is less cumbersome and less expensive than the old.

Last fall the directors of the chamber of commerce adopted a resolution asking the Georgia congressmen to oppose the bill.

WHO IS HE?

Death of a Man in Opelika Who Claims to be an Atlanta.

Chief Connelly has received the following letter from Opelika, Ala.:
Smith & Meadows, Groceries and Plantation Supplies, North Railroad Avenue, Opelika, Ala., Mare 5.—Chief Police, Atlanta, Ga.
A painter by trade, named J. M. Major, died here last night, unknown to anyone here. He claimed to be from Atlanta and had two children living with his father-in-law; his wife being dead. He is about forty-five or fifty years old, blind in right eye, about six feet high.

See if you can find anything of his family, and come after him this evening, or the city will have to bury him here tomorrow. Ad us all you can in this matter. Yours truly,
SMITH & MEADOWS.

As the name of the father-in-law is not given and there are none of his relatives to be found in the city, no information of the dead man could be gained yesterday.

It is a Fact.

It has been conceded by those who have tried it, by others who have watched its effect, by physicians who know its composition, that Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla is without a single exception the best remedy ever offered to the public as a cure for all diseases arising from a state of blood impurity and disordered functions of the body. Its effect is always sure. It prevents eruptive tendencies. It assists digestion and the proper assimilation of food. It checks the decay and nutritive inclination of the lungs, kidneys or liver. It cures syphilis, scrofula, eczema, salt rheum, itch, dyspepsia, indigestion, weak liver, weak kidneys, neuralgia, urinary, catarrh, Bright's disease, nervousness, general debility, sleeplessness, melancholy, unnatural fatigue, loss of power, loss of memory, loss of appetite, loss of energy, etc. Give it a trial all who would assist nature in her efforts to maintain health and strength until old age gently brings rest and quiet.

Brossius Motor Stock.

Limited amount for sale still below market price. Opportunity for an investment, likely to occur again. Brossius & Welch.

Hemorrhages from the lungs promptly arrested by using Brewer's Lung Restorer.

Paint! Paint!

The AVERILL PAINT, (ready for use), is the best. Outwears all others. Beautiful, economical. In general use 25 years. Write for sample card and guarantee. One Agent, (dealer), wanted everywhere. Seeley Brothers, & Lumber Ship, N. Y. City. For sale by W. S. McKel, Atlanta.

Mar 7 - dit 1st col 8 pg

SUE BY A CHILD.

A Damage Suit on Trial in the Superior

Johnnie Childers, a twelve-year-old boy, appeared as plaintiff in a ten thousand damage suit against the Richmond and Danville railroad company in the superior court yesterday.

On the board the case stood Childers by next friend against the Richmond and Danville Railroad company. The boy's suit was brought through his father.

There is quite a story connected with this suit, which had already been tried once and a verdict of \$3,500 rendered for the plaintiff.

On the fourth day of June, 1887, young Childers bought a ticket for passage on one of the Richmond and Danville trains.

The engine which was to pull the train was standing on the tracks at the Markham house waiting for the engine. The engineer was absent from his engine when the time for coupling arrived, and the fireman took that responsibility upon himself.

From the evidence it appears that the fireman lost control of his engine, which rushed backwards towards the train under the carshed under a full head of steam.

The engine struck the train with great force, smashing in the end of the baggage car and doing other damage. Just as the engine struck, the plaintiff, young Childers, was entering the door of the passenger coach to take his seat. He was knocked down by the shock, and in that fall it is claimed he sustained serious and permanent bodily injuries.

The facts of the collision are admitted, but the railroad company claims that the fall was not sufficient to injure, but that if the boy sustained any injury he was induced more by a severe attack of measles from which he was just recovering than by the shock of the fall.

Messrs. John T. Glenn and C. T. Ladson are Childers' attorneys, and Mr. Tom Cobb Jackson represents the railroad company.

The case will be argued today.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

An Important Meeting of the Ladies Yesterday.

Yesterday was an important day with the ladies in charge of the Home for the Friendless.

It was the third monthly meeting for the year, and the reports of the various committees were all most satisfactory.

The most important transaction was the decision of the ladies that they would remove into new quarters, where they could have more house room and a larger yard for the benefit of the children.

The present quarters are entirely inadequate to the purposes of the home, and it is the intention of the ladies to remove into the new quarters as early as possible.

They have three different locations offered them, but have not decided which they will accept. The new quarters are a vast amount of good during its existence, and is an institution that deserves the encouragement of the people of the city.

"Like Magic,"

The effect produced by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Colds, Croup, and Sore Throat are, in most cases, immediately relieved by the use of this wonderful remedy.

It strengthens the vocal organs, allays irritation, and prevents the inroads of Consumption; in every stage of that dread disease, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral relieves coughing and induces refreshing rest.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my city for thirty years and have always found it the best remedy for croup, whooping cough, and all the ailments of the throat."

—Capt. U. Carley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"From an experience of over thirty years in the sale of proprietary medicines, I feel justified in recommending Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One of the best recommendations of the Pectoral is the enduring quality of its popularity, it being more salable now than it was twenty-five years ago, when its great success was considered marvelous."

—R. S. Drake, M. D., Beloit, Kans.

"My little sister, four years of age, was so ill from bronchitis that we had almost given up hope of her recovery. Our family physician, a skillful man and of large experience, pronounced it useless to give her any more medicine, saying that he had done all it was possible to do, and we must prepare for the worst. As a last resort, we determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I can truly say, with the most happy results. After taking a few doses she seemed to breathe easier, and in a week, was free from danger. We continued giving the Pectoral until satisfied she was entirely well. This has given me unbounded faith in the preparation, and I recommend it confidently to my customers."

—C. C. Lepper, Druggist, Fort Wayne, Ind.

For Colds and Coughs, take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price 25¢; six bottles, \$5. Worth 50¢ a bottle.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN A BEAUTIFUL piece of acre property near the railroad, not far from Inman park, inside the city. I have plat and prices of lots in Inman park at private sale. The crowd at the recent sale demonstrated the amount of interest taken in that delightful suburb.

I have a few pieces of central gilt-edge store property for investors.

I have two beautiful homes on elevated lots in West End.

REAL ESTATE.

H. L. WILSON,

AUCTIONEER.

For Sale to the Highest Bidder
On the 18th of March, 1890,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
The Former Capitol of Georgia

This grand building, four stories high, upon an elegant basement, fronts Marietta street 150 feet, running south along Forrest street 100 feet to a 15-foot alley. What a magnificent hotel this would make, with five elegant stores on Marietta street to rent, at \$1,500 each. This property is one of the most public and valuable corners in the city of Atlanta, and could be converted into a first-class hotel, fronting on Forsyth street, at very small expense; the immense basement would be just right for storerooms, barroom and billiard, and would rent for big money. This great corner is the most desirable spot in Atlanta for a city hall. With its comfortable offices now ready for occupancy, and these spacious halls sufficient to accommodate thousands of our citizens. We have no place now half large enough.

This building was originally planned and designed for an opera house, with sufficient capacity to seat thousands. There is no site superior to this, and a little money would accomplish the necessary change. The 150 feet front on Marietta street, and the building on Forsyth street, is well worth \$500 per front foot.

I will sell all the iron safes, vaults and apparatus at the same time and place. No bid for less than \$125,000 will be received. Sale one-half cash, balance one and two years, eight per cent interest. Here is a fine opportunity for a syndicate to invest and make big money.

H. L. WILSON,
Real Estate Agent,
3 Pryor street, Kimball House.

Feb 23-dit 8p

H. L. WILSON,

AUCTIONEER.

18--LOTS FOR SALE--18

TUESDAY, MARCH 11th,

AT 3 P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

A Part of Ponder's Hill.

These lots are near Marietta street, on Third, Fourth and Tenth streets. This very desirable and beautiful property has been a demand for a long time, but never on the market before. Now is the most favorable opportunity you ever had to buy a lot in this locality at your own price. The new state street public school house will soon be built, and ready for your children. Come down to my office, No. 3 Kimball House, Pryor street, and get a plat, go upon the ground and select your lot before the sale, and buy it, for you can never hope to own one of these lots for less money than you can get one of these now. Terms, one-third cash, balance six and twelve months, 8 per cent.

H. L. WILSON
Real Estate Agent,
3 Kimball House, Pryor St.

mar 2 dit 8p

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

31 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

mar 2-dit 8p

A. J. WEST. H. F. WEST.

A. J. WEST & CO.

Real Estate, 7 Pryor St., Kimball House.

A special bargain in a central piece of property. City block or two from Kimball house. It will pay you to investigate this offer. The property is now renting for \$1,500 per year, and will rent for more—\$17,000.

The Orme property, corner Wheat and Ivy streets; lot 100 feet on Ivy by 150 feet on Wheat. Call for special price and terms.

Vacant lot on Currier street, near Peachtree st.; 50x175—\$2,000.

Vacant lot on Fowler street and 3 on Lovejoy street; party anxious to sell, and will let the 6 lots go for \$2,400.

Beautiful level vacant lot southwest corner Formwalt and Cranley streets; 50x100 to an alley; only one block west of Pryor street and car line—\$1,200.

A nice home, No. 61 West Harris street; lot 50x150; 7-room house, perfect in all its details; servant's house, etc.—\$6,500.

We can give you a good bargain in a vacant lot on Currier street, between No. 3 and 34; 50x175 to a 15-foot alley—\$1,800.

Splendid lot on West Peachtree street, corner Lyndon street, 100x200 to a 20-foot street—\$9,000.

We can offer, for a short time only, two splendid pieces of property on Pryor street, near the Kimball; call for particulars.

We are offering a beautiful lot for purchase a beautiful tract of land which there is big money in, and if you will call around at our office we will explain the matter to you, and will show you what there is in it.

A good business opportunity. We can sell you a good business, new stock, and one of the best stands in the city, on Whitehall street. This is a good thing. We will take brosius stock in part payment.

7 lots on Pine street, 3 on electric car line, and 2 within half block of this. These lots can be had very cheap.

We are offering the beautiful Peters park lots at \$60 per front foot. For a nice building site there is nothing better.

A few choice lots on Cherry street, adjoining technological school; your choice for \$750.

We have the Inman park lots. In fact, any and all kinds of property, and we invite you to give us a call.

Cash now in hand to loan on Atlanta property. Whether you want to buy, sell or borrow, come around.

A. J. WEST & CO., Real Estate.

TEXAS LANDS.

PARTIES INTERESTED IN TEXAS LAND will find it to their interest to correspond with

THOMSON & DONAN, Austin, Texas.

CLOTHING.

HIRSCH

37 WHITEHALL STREET

Children's

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS OFFERED IN OUR READY MADE STOCK ARRIVING DAILY.

Boys

1890.

GEO. S. BROWN, President. BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec. and Treas.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY COMP'NY

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools,

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

Fitting and Brass Goods.

Agents for "Gilbert" Wood Split Pulleys. All sizes in Stock. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JOSEPH S. COOK & CO.

ALL KINDS OF

MACHINERY

AND SUPPLIES

8 W. Wall St. (CENTENNIAL BUILDING) ATLANTA, GA.

Corlies and other Automatic and Plain Governor Engines, Gas Engines, Steam Boilers, Iron Tanks, Passage and Freight Elevators, Wood and Iron-Wrapping Machinery, Planer Knives and Moulding Blocks, Exhaust Valves, Steam Pumps, Injectors, Pumps, Shafting, &c.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

LOUISVILLE CEMENT! PORTLAND CEMENT!

STOVE FLUES, FIRE CLAY, STOVE THIMBLES, FIRE BRICK,

CHIMNEY TOPS,

SEWER PIPE! SEWER PIPE!

PLASTER PARIS AND PLASTERERS' HAIR!

COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL!

8 Loyd and

Castleberry and Fair Sts.

Sciple Sons,

ATLANTA, GA.

Our TAILORING

DEPARTMENT

IS NOW OPEN.

EISEMAN BROS.,

17 and 19 Whitehall St

